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## P

### panic

A colloquial term describing a software program's reaction to an incomprehensible state. In an operating system context, a panic is usually a system call or unexpected state that causes the system to abruptly stop executing so as to eliminate the possibility that the cause of the panic will cause further damage to the system applications, or data.

### parallel access array

#### CONTEXT [Storage System]

A disk array model in which data transfer and data protection algorithms assume that all member disks operate in unison, with each participating in the execution of every application I/O request. A parallel access array is only capable of executing one I/O request at a time. True parallel access would require that an array's disks be rotationally synchronized. In actual practice, arrays approximate parallel access behavior. Ideal RAID Level 2 and RAID Level 3 arrays are parallel access arrays. cf. independent access array

### parallel (transmission)

Simultaneous transmission of multiple data bits over multiple physical lines.

### parity disk

#### CONTEXT [Storage System]

In a RAID Level 3 or 4 array, the single disk on which the parity check data is stored.

### parity RAID

#### CONTEXT [Storage System]

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## port

A port can be an entrance to or exit from a storage network. It can be a connectic point for a peripheral device or an application program. It can be logical, physical both. Examples include Fibre Channel Port, Internet Protocol Suite Port and SCSI Port.

### CONTEXT [Fibre Channel]

A Fibre Channel port provides physical interface attachment to other Fibre Chan ports. A Fibre Channel port includes the transmitter, receiver and associated logi at either end of a link within a Node. There may be multiple Ports per Node. Eac Port is assigned a unique Port\_ID, which is the Fibre Channel address used for routing. Each port is identified by a unique World Wide Port Name (WW Port Name) Ports can be implemented on Host Bus Adapters (HBAs), Storage Adapte (SAs), routers, switches, bridges, gateways, etc.

Fibre Channel ports may have many different logical operating modes, such as N\_Port, NL\_Port, F\_Port, FL\_Port, E\_Port and B\_Port.

### CONTEXT [TCP/IP/Ethernet]

Ethernet uses Media Access Control identifiers (commonly referred to as MAC addresses) to distinguish between separate logical channels connecting two ports on the same physical transport network interface.

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) the Internet Protocol Suite use logical ports as communication endpoints, includin client-side user ports (source of application requests) and server-side well-known ports for service access. Examples of well-known server-side ports include:  
Internet Small Computer Systems Interface (iSCSI – 3260)  
File Transfer Protocol (FTP Data – 20, FTP Control – 21)  
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP – 25)  
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP – 80)  
Network File System (NFS – 2049)

### CONTEXT [SCSI]

A SCSI Bus physical port provides a means that allows a device to connect the drivers and receivers to the SCSI parallel bus cable.

A SCSI logical port is either a SCSI initiator port or a SCSI target port; it is the logical entity that originates or processes SCSI commands (including data transfe and task management requests. For example, the SCSI initiator port enables SC operations to flow to and from a server operating system device driver. The SCSI target port enables access to a LUN giving access to a disc drive or access to a range of LUNs configured and implemented through the physical target port on a storage controller.

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